the Precident, saying that there exists no real equality of the States; that Mr. Buchanas gave away, by a single dash of his pen, an island (Vascouver's) occupying the same isportant position to the Pacific that Cuba, which he wants to buy for two hundred millihous, does to the Atlantic. Our right to Vancouver's leland was undeniable, but it was situated in a latitude where it could not be made a Slave State, whereas Cuba can.

Mr. WADE (Ohio) strongly censured the action of

Cuba can. Mr. WADE (Ohio) strongly censured the action of the Conference Committee as humiliating to the South and repugnant to the North. He spoke for over an hour, using foreible terms in condemnation of the course of the Executive, which he characterized as

course of the Executive, and said that Mr. Wade, in describof the Executive, and said that Mr. Wade, in describing it as corrupt, acted as a slandeser of the Executive.
He also said that the assertion of Mr. Crittenden that
the Administration had abandoned their position by
submitting the Lecompton Constitution to the people

Was not true.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Ky.) took exception to the emphasis with which Mr. Green used the words "not true."

supplasts with which air. Orden used the which Mr. Green likened Mr. Crittenden to a "Kentucky climber," a phrase which Mr. Crittenden professed himself unable to comprehend. After a few words, in which Mr. Crittenden had palpaby the best of it, Mr. Green resumed his speech, disclaiming that the lauds were in the nature of a bribe.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) moved to adjourn.

Critical "Let's or on."

Cries of "Let's go on." Mr. HUNTER (Va.) had no objection, if the debate

weuld finish to-morrow.

Mr. SEWARD said that they were debating in good faith, and if the subject reached an issue to-morrow night they would close, and if not they would not. He did not admit the right of the majority to Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) called for a vote on the motion

to adjourn.
Motion lost by Yeas 22, Nays 23.
Mr. SEWARD then moved that the subject be postponed as the special order till to-morrow at noon.
A protracted discussion followed upon this, which ended in the motion being agreed to, when the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PETTIT, from the Select Committee trinvesti-gate the facts and circumstances attending the sale of the Fort Sheiling property, made a report from the majority, that said Committee is not so fortunate as to come to an agreement relative to the facts. In reply to suggestions by Mr. GROW, he remarked that there was nothing in it implicating any member of

to come to an agreement relative to the facts. In reply to suggestions by Mr. GROW, he remarked that there was nothing in it implicating any member of either branch of Congress. He moved that the report be laid upon the table and printed, and made the special order for the 18th of May, which was agreed to.

Mr. BURNEIT made a minority report, which was ordered to take the same direction.

Mr. HUGHES asked leave to offer a resolution to ceasus Mr. Spinner for committing a breach of the privilege, order and decorum of the House—the latter having yesterday asked leave to submit a preamble and resolution proposing a Select Committee of five to inquire as to the facts and circumstances which, under an order of the Commissioner of the Land Office, Senator Bright and Representatives English and Foley were permitted to enter six thousand acres of land at the Council Bluff Land Office.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) said it was not a breach of privilege on the part of Mr. Spinner. If every member vilifica through the public press should think proper to bring the subject to the House, they should have nothing but questions of privilege.

The SPEAKER decided that the question was one of privilege.

Mr. HUGHES (Ind.) wished the House to set its seal of condemustion on the malicious assault on the Senster (Bright) and Representatives. The House should maintain its own dignity and character. The newspaper attack embedied in Mr. Spinner's resolution was false and scandalous, founded in ignerance of the was false and scandalous, founded in ignorance of the public statutes of the country. He (Hughes) had no coubt the resolution was concocted outside this

House.

Mr. Hughes explained that Messrs. Bright, English

mr. Hughes explained that Messrs. Bright, English a Mr. Hugbes explained that Messrs. Dright, Englands and Foley made their locations under law, from which he read. He said the proceedings of the House were used for the purpose of stabbing a Commissioner of a Land Office, a Senator and two Representatives; and for this purpose irresponsible and infamous newspaper attacks were lugged on.

Mr. GIDDINGS raised the question of order, but

the Speaker overruled the obje

Mr. ENGLISH (Ind.) said he had been a member Mr. ENGLISH (Ind.) said he had been a member of the House for five years, and could appeal to the record to bear him out in the assertion, that in all that time he never uttered a sentence reflecting on the personal character of any of his associates on this floor, and that never before had he any occasion to notice or refer to any charges of a personal character toward humself. He knew of no law which made it improper in any

He knew of no law which made it improper in any sense for a Member of Congress to purchase public lands. On the 23d of Feb. he and Mr. Foley, for themselves and certain of their constituents, deposited in the General Land Office a number of land warrants which, were located in open day under the law and the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Land Office.

He read from the law and the instructions in proof of his assert on, and showed that no preference had been given in the location. If any gentleman made the charge that favoritism in this matter was shown him to influence his action on the Kaosas question, or in sinuated that he was influenced by other than patriotic motives, he would denounce him as a liar, a poltroon, and a coward.

troon, and a coward.
Cries from the Democratic side: "Good." "Hit

Mr. SPINNER (N. Y.), alluding to a remark of Mr. Hughes, that he (Spinner) did not desire an investigation, prosourced the charge false. The gentleman from Indiata must have been misinformed. He, is his preamble, had embodied a slip from a Republican and a slip from a Democratic newspaper; and the object of his inquiry was, to ascertain whether Members of Congress have privileges beyond other citizens in entering lands. If this was wrong, he was willing to be censured for the movement.

Mr. FOLEY (Ind.) asked whether he was not satisfied that the charge in the newspapers was false.

Mr. SPINNER replied in the negative.

Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio) said that the Chair had misconceived his former point of order. He did not

micronceived his former point of order. He did not understand the Speaker to decide that it was the right of the House to censure a member for the discharge of

his duty.

The SPEAKER replied that that was a question for the House to decide when they came to vote on

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) alluded to a class of scrib-Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) alluded to a class of scrib-blers who are hired to malign those in power through the medium of rags, lampblack and oil, and referred to The Daily Globe of December to show that that paper, published at the expense of the Government, had charged directly the Secretary of the Treasury with entering into collusion with the clerks of the last House to rob and plunder the Treasury. He thought that Mr. Spinner was justified in proposing an inqury into the conduct of an executive officer of the Govern-ment.

ment.
Mr. ENGLISH said that he wanted an investiga-

Mr. ENGLISH said that he wanted an investigation of the foul slander introduced by the gentleman
from New-York.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS (Md.) the whole subject
was tabled.

The House adopted the resolution making it in order
for the Committee of the Whole on the State of the
Union to take a recess till 7 o'clock in the evening
throughout the present week, for the purpose of general debate only.

ral debate only.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES made an ineffectual effort to consider the appropriation bills.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the bill

The Committee resumed the consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. CURRY (Ala.) opposed the bill, as proposing to bestow more gratuities, at an annual expense of eleven millions of dollars—an amount as large as the total expenditures of the Government were in 1825.

Mesers. CLARK (Mc.), ANDERSON and CURTIS spoke in favor of, and Mr. QUITMAN against the bill.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

The Fort Snelling Question.

The Fort Snelling Question.

Washington, Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

The report of the majority of the Select Committee on the facts and circumstances attending the sale of Fort Snelling, was made to-day to the House. It enters fully into the history of the proceedings; says that the sale was effected with such privacy that, except the Secretary of War, none but the combination immediately interested had any knowledge of it, and that the facts obtained publicity only after the confirmation of the sale by the Secretary of War; that no special authority was given him to sell, nor did existing laws confer the power to sell military posts or reservations until they had already become useless, and not merely contemplated to become useless; that this legal occasion for the sale of Fort Snelling had not occurred, and hence was without legal authority; and that the preliminaries for the sale were being made while there were actual and threatened hostifities.

The Committee show the value of the fort as a depot, and that the price paid for it was below its intrinsic value, and say that publicity for the sale ought to have been sought and the land subdivided in parcels, to enable men of small means to buy, and that the sale on credit was not authorized by law. The report is signed by Meanre. Morrill of Vermont, Petiti of India, and Morris of Illinois. It concludes with resolutions.

That the sale of the military post of Fort Suelling, and so much

lutions.

That the sale of the military post of Fort Suelling, and so much of the esservation attached to it as was necessary for military

perposes, made on the 6th of June. 1857, in der the authority of the occretary of War, the same being then and now rectands under the authority of that Department, because necessary for military purposes, was without the authority of law, that the sid sale was made by the Secretary of War, notwithstanding his knowledge of the official opinions of his predocessor, the Hua. Jefferson Davis, and other officers is superior military consumed, to the contrary, without consulting with, without the Avise, and without the knowledge of any officer in the service of any rank, leaving the question of the retention of that post to the discretion of the Commissioners appointed to make the sale, and this action on the part of the Secretary of War was a grave official fusit; that with a knowledge of the great value of Fort Snelling as a post and Reservation, and the importance of great caution and judgment in making the sale, the Secretary of War appainted as agents for the purpose inqualified, inexperienced and incompetent men; that the provision for, and the management of, the sale were so negligantly, carelessly and injudiciously made as to induce a successful combination against the Government to exclude all competition, and bring loss on the Government of War for the examination and sale of Fort Riply Reservation, after having siready formed a combination for the purchase of the Fort Snelling Reservation, acted, in making such purchase, in violation of his efficial duty, and sainst the knowledge of the Government, and that, as to him, and Richard Schell represented by him as an agent, and Steele and Graham, who were complicated in the sale with him, with a full knowledge of their official character, the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation was at betime and is now voir.

character, the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation was at the time and is now volo.

The minority of the Committee, Messrs. Burnett and Faulkner, say they were aware of the clamor and denunciation which followed the execution of the contract of the sale and of the harsh imputations cast on the Secretary of War, but that it required but little discernment to detect in this concentrated bitterness of opposition and press ravings, the disappointed speculator, and the frantic exaggerations of the political partisson. The Committee were in session during the period of three months, and examined fifty-two witnesses at a cost of nearly \$15,000 for witnesses attendance only. The minority say that the Hon. Robert Smith, who introduced the resolution of inquiry, when brought before the Committee as a witness, disclaimed in the most emphatic terms any knowledge of fraud on the part of the purchaser or anybody else; that there is not one word or syllable in the whole mass of testimony which casts the slightest imputation upon the fairness, impartiality or integrity of the Secretary of War, that the witnesses have differed with him in the opinion upon which he acted in abandoning Fort Smelling as a site no longer useful for military purposes, but that no inner do has been hazarded in any form, or by any qualification, reflecting upon the purity and disinterestedness of the personal and official conduct of the Secretary of War with the transaction under consideration; that thirty-four witnesses have been examined touching the value of the property, of whom eight only expressed the opinion that it was sold below its true value; that two testified that the price obtained for it was what it was fairly worth; and that twenty-four expressed the opinion that it sold beyond its value. The minority add, they have no difficulty in saying that both the weight of opinion and the facts largely preponderate against the idea that Fort Snelling can ever become a city, and they come to the conclusion that the sale was fairly effected and taired as a post, and that the property was sold at its full and fair value.

They conclude their report by offering the following resolution as a substitute for those of the majority:

Resolved. That the recent sale of the military reservation of Fort Snelling having been made by the Secretary of War, under the direction of the Fresident of the United States, in strict committee having failed to exhibit any fact or circumstance tending in the slightest degree to impeach the fairness of the sale, or integrity of any of the officers or agents of the Government concerned in the same, or to exhibit any fact or circumstance which should make said sale a proper subject for the opinion and action of this flutter, it is oracled that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject, and the report of the Committee be laid on the table.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

No. 88.—Alfred Graham et a'., Assignees of the Gulf
Railroad and Banking Company, agt. Henry S. Dawson et al. Argument continued for appellees, and concluded for appellants.

No. 89.—Taylor Brown agt. L. M. Wiley & Co.
Argument commenced for defendants.

From New-Mexico.

Trom New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

The Republican has just received letters from Independence, stating that the Santa Fe mail, of April 1, arrives on the 22d. Between Fort Minion and the Arkansas River the party encountered violent snow storms, which was followed by cold so severe as to freeze some ef the animals of the incoming trains.

The outrages on the Indians in the southern part of the Territory continued.

The outrages on the Indians in the southern part of the Territory continued.

William Giddings, mail contractor on the Southern Pacific Railroad route, had been killed by Thomas Smith in an affray growing out of a dispute over a game of billiards.

A renconter had occurred between Preston Beck, of the firm of Beck & Johnston, and a man named German, in which the latter was killed and the former dangerously wounded; he was not expected to live.

Mr. Beck was extensively connected with the commercial interests of the Territory.

The Santa Fé papeis say that Capt, Marcy has been overtaken by an express from Gen. Garland, directing him to stop until an escort of four companies could join him. Marcy was accordingly resting on the Arkansas River, tear Bent's Fort. The escort was sant in obedience to the instructions from headquarters expressed from Leavenworth some weeks since.

quarters expressed from Leavenworsh to the since.

The Republican has received an extra from the office of The Fort Smith (Arkansas) Times, which states that 20,000 Indians were congregated on the Plains, with a determination of making a descent upon the frontier; hostilities had commenced in some quarters, and the Albuquerque expedition had returned in consequence. The Times Extra attributes this movement to Brigham Young, and says that it is intended to draw off the troops destined for Utah to protect the frontier States.

The Republican emphatically contradicts the state-ment on the authority of a gentleman attached to the overland mail expedition, who reached here yesterday, from El Paso and who traveled over the country, said to be occupied by these Indians subsequent to the time they are represented to have been on the routs, without any molestation whatever.

Gen. Walker's Trial Postponed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 26, 1858.

Gen. Walker's trial for violation of the neutrality laws has been postponed till the fourth Monday in May.

Some of his officers have been surrendered by their

ureties, and gone to prison.

Dr. Charles Mackay in Toronto. TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

A dinner was given to Charles Mackay last night at the Rossini House. There was a large attendance of members of Parliament and others. He leaves for England to-day via Quebec.

Fires in Troy.

Fires in Troy.

Taoy, N. Y., Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

The West Troy Exchange, a large wooden building, the principal hotel in the village, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. It was owned and occupied by E. H. Powell, and had been recently repaired and enlarged. The building was valued at \$9,000, and was insured for \$3,000 in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, \$2,000 in the Excelsior Company. The furniture was also insured.

The building adjoining, owned by Peter Long, was also burned; loss \$800, insured for \$600 in the Merchants Company, Philadelphia. All the boarders at the hotel escaped in safety. The fire was the work of an incendiary. About 40 clock, while this fire was burning, another was discovered in a row of frame tenement houses on Hossick street, near North Second, in this city. One was destroyed and others damaged; loss about \$1,500, insured for \$800 in the Beckman County. This was also set on fire.

Fire at Macon, Ga. Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, April 27, 1858. Ross & Mills's extensive factory at Macon, Ga., was surred on Monday night. Loss heavy.

Canal Navigation. ALBANY, Tuesday, April 27, 1858.
Water is in all the Canals. Reports from all points indicate that the entire line of the Erie is in a better condition now than for many years past, and nothing now appears likely to interfere with the clearing of

Frost at the South.

Artistra, Ga., Tuesday, April 27, 1858.

Private dispatches from different portions of this
State and Alabama report a heavy frost last night,
causing serious injury to the cetton plants.

The Weather at Boston.

Bostos, Tuesday, April 27, 1858. Weather very boisterous. We have had snow, hall and rain here all day.

Philadelphia Stock Market. Philadelphia, Tueday, April 27, 1858.
Stocks advancing. Pennsylvania Fives, 87 3-16;
Reading Railroad, 23; Morris Canal, 471; Long Island
Railroad, 121; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42;

Boston Weekly Bank Statement. Bosros, Tuesday, April 27, 1858.
The following are the footings of our Bank State

THE U. S. REVENUE.

Corresp adence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 26, 1858.

Washington, April 26, 1858.

According to information communicated by the Treasury Department to the Committee of Ways and Means, the revenue of the last quarter is ascertained, by combining the elements obtained from the Register's office and the Treasury proper. And to enable a comparison of the three quarters of the fiscal year which have expired, they are all presentations that the below: ed together in the table below:

STATEMENT of the Receipts into the Treasury from July 1, 1877,

to maren at, tom, section		
ales of Public Lands	Quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857. \$18,573,729,37 2,659,419,39	Quarter endin, Dec. 31, 1857. \$6,237,723 6 466,731 5
(iscellaneous and incisental	296 641 05	395,159 7
	\$ 20,929,819 81 Quarter ending March 31, 1858.	\$7,002,565 (c
rom Curtoms	3,046,236 48	#31,931,229 5 5,604,467 4
discellateous and incidents	1,041,891 87	1,634,691 7
Total	\$11,207,895 81	#39,2 x0,300 6

In addition to the receipts from Customs for the last quarter, \$2,000,000 was paid in by Treasury notes, which, owing to a delay in adjusting the ac-counts, has been carried into the next quarter. According to the same information, it appears that the following Treasury notes have been issued:

Treasury notes exchanged for coin \$5,564,700 Of the amount authorized by Congress in Decem

ber, there are nine millions yet on hand, of which five are now in market, that will be absorbed by the Deficiency bill. The remaining four will soon follow in the same footsteps, or others equally imperative.

DONATIONS TO REPORTERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuae.

Sin: A brief paragraph appeared in The New York

Dispatch of Sunday last, entitled "Effects of the panic

smong the daily papers," in which the editor of that journal jecosely commented upon the fact that some half a dozen reporters of the daily papers had drawn a gratuity of \$200 each from the city treasury, under a resolution passed by the Common Council. Inasmuch as some of the pensioned reporters of the daily press have endeavored to make it appear that this donation was voted to them as a compliment without any solici-tation or procurement upon their part, allow me to state

John Kempston ... New York Herald.
W. T. B. Giles ... Courier and Enquirer.
John Armstrong ... Daily Times.
David Russell Lee ... Courier and Enquirer.
Cornelios Cerson ... New York Express.
S. Anderson ... Daily News.
G. W. Davies ... New York Sun.

BRIBES TO REPORTERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Believing that the fair fame of the profession to which I belong has been seriously affected by the late disgraceful peculation of certain reporters on the Treasury—already nearly exhausted by the rapacity of city efficials—I deem it not out of place to address a few words to you, so that the blame may rest on the proper persons. The unmanly attempt to drag into the controversy, to shield themselves, two of the gentlemen connected with your reporterial corps, I shall say nothing about, as their cause is just, and you are perfectly competent to defend them. The Herald, in its article of yesterday, attempts to justify the fraud by quoting as a precedent the extra allowance of \$800 made to the reporters of The Congressional Globe at the tern ination of each resion. No analogy exists between the two cases. They are totally different. The reporters at Washington are paid no fixed salary, and the appropriation is granted to sustain them during the long interval that takes place between the adjournment and reassembling of Congress, thus rendering it unnecessary for them to enter into other engagements, which might prevent their return to the capital. But with the New York reporters it is entirely different. They have a salary of so much perweck, and are bound to perform whatever duties may be silouted to them, without resorting to black-mail to increase their income, which is, with but few exceptions, theral—far too liberal in many cases.

It is urged that they received the \$200 as compensation for private services rendered to illiterate and ignorant Aldermer—such I suppose, as transcribing resolutions, conducting their correspondence, &c.

If this be so, which I very much question, should the City Treasury be plundered to supply the deficiency of an Alderman's education? I think not. Depend upon it, if an Alderman's education? I think not. Depend upon it, if an Alderman's education? I think not. Depend upon it, if an Alderman's education? I think not. Depend upon it, if an Al

of champagne.

I have seen during a connection of some years with the press of this city a large amount of bribery prac-ticed by individuals professing to be reporters. I have known a certain reporter, connected with a have known a certain reporter, connected with a journal clasming the largest circulation in the world, to accept a golden-headed cane from a used-up politician, to palliste in his paper a gross and unjustifiable assault committed at the Capitol; a gold watch from a Tombs lawyer to place his name conspicuously before the public, and who was in the weekly receipt of a salary, with the entrance for himself and friends from the proprietors of one of our first theaters in this metropoles, to secure favorable notices. I have known

the officials of the Court of Semions to be subjected to a regular and well-organized system of black-mail.extorted in the shape of loans by one reporter—including Recader, First liet Attorney, his assistants, the Clerks of the Courts, the counsel defending the prisoners, and even the wretched oulprits themselves; but I did not expect that there usprincipled and incompetent harpies would have been so daring, particularly at the present time, as to empirical through the Board of Alceimen so iniquitous a measure as the one presented. I have looked at the matter carefully and without prejudice, and can arrive at no other conclusion than that the \$200 was intended and received as a bribe. I blush for my profession when I sign myself I blush for my profession when I sign myself
A REPORTER.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY ON THE GEN-ERAL POST-OFFICE.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED FORGER-DE-TECTIVES AND U. S. OFFICERS ON THE ALERT.

On Saturday last Postmaster Fowler of this city received a letter from the Post-Office Department at Washington, containing a forged draft for \$5,000, and directing him to place the matter in the hands of the General Agent for investigation, and in the event of his absence, to employ a detective officer.

The draft was dated November 1, 1834, and pur-

ported to have been drawn by James Receide who was mail contractor at that time), and accepted by O. B. Brown, then Treasurer of the Post-Offic Department at Washington. The draft was sent by Mr. John B. Murray, broker, at No. 40 Wall street, to Messrs. Riggs & Co. of Washington, for collection, and upon being presented at the Department for payment was prenounced a forgery. The General Agent being abeett, Pestmaster Fowler placed the matter it the hands of Captain James Leonard for investigation.

Capt. Leonard, in connection with Mr. Cauldwell. Cashier of the New-York Post-Office, immediately set about ferreting out the matter, and before the lapse of much time came a ross a merchant doing business it Pearl street, who had written several letters to Washington urging upon the Government the payment of the draft. This gentleman alleged that he had lent money on the draft to one William Fuller,

Other parties were consulted, and Mr. Fuller was a length found at the Washington Hotel in Broadway, where he was taken in custody by Capt. Leonard, on Monday evening, and conveyed to the Third Precinct

Station-House.

Mr. Fuller alleges that he saw the draft drawn by James Recside on the 1st of November, 1834, and accepted by O. B. Brown, and that at his (Fuller's) solicitation, Mr. Sibley, President of a bank in the State of Georgia, advanced the money thereon. Subsequently, Mr. Fuller and Mr. Sibley became engaged in partnership, and upon the dissolution of such business relation, the note or draft fell into the hands of the former. With the exception of a few years, Mr. Fuller alleges that he has had possession of the draft, but assigned no reason for not presenting it before. In the mean time, Mr. Reeside, Mr. Brown

and Mr. Sibley died.

The draft is drawn upon old paper, though the ink appears quite new. Yesterday Postmaster Fowler received a letter from the Attorney-General directing him to have the matter fully investigated, and stating that in February last Fuller wrote to the Department requesting information as to the official title of Mr. O. B. Brown, and when his connection with the Post-Office ceased.

The accused was yesterday taken before United States Commissioner Betts and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

It is believed that there were originally five of these forged drafts for \$5,000 each, one of which was offered as an offset by F. Butler King, Collector of San Francisce, Mr. King being a heavy defaulter to the Government; another was paid by the late John R. Peters as an offset for Custom-House dues; a third was paid to Howland & Aspinwall by an act of Congress; the fourth has just turned up in the hands of Mr. Fuller, and relative to the fifth an investigation is to be had The affair has caused no little excitement, and will no doubt, before the investigation is concluded, reveal a series of the grossest and most during frauds upon the United States Treasury.

DESCENT UPON THE POLICY SHOPS.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF POLICY DEALERS. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the whole force of the Mayor's equad of police, under the command of Sergeant Berney, were furnished with warrants for the arrest of a large number of the dealers in lottery policies. They proceeded to execute the warrants at once, and by 12 o'clock sixty-seven persons engaged in the traffic were taken into custody and brought to the City Hall, together with a still larger number of persons, customers and others, found at the policy offices. Each of the warrants was based upon a specific comsons arrested a large quantity of books of accounts, ickets, signs, schemes, and the whole paraphernalia of the business, was taken and conveyed to the Mayor's Office. Of the parties arrested, all were discharged, after being reprimanded by the Mayor or City Judge. Most of the dealers were taken before the City Judge, who held each of them to bail in the sum of \$1,000 on each complaint made. Many were unable to procure bail, and were committed to the Tombs. Recorder Barnard and Justice Welsh disposed of the cases sent before them in the same manner. Several of the parties arrested are negroes. Annexed is a list of the names of those taken in custody:

	Albert G Smith 72 Marion street.
	George Wood. 32 Marion street. Daniel & Michael Leabey
	Daniel & Michael Leahev
	Richard Austin, Philip Pricken and
	George Yestman
	James Connord
	Frederick A. Skidmore
1	Roward Barrens and Wm. Halley 333 Water street.
	Loward Darrens and Wm. Hauey 335 Water street.
	Martha Flaher 7 West Broadway. Edward Dufor
	Edward Dufor
В	George Oliver and Joseph Brown is Manuel inne-
М	
9	Anderson and Franklin 102 West Broadway.
ı	Edward Tripp
ı	John Grans I W Thompson Henry
ı	Wynkoff, Andrew Gardner and Wm.
ı	William Andrew Gardner and Will.
ı	Milbane
Н	Peter Dawson
ı	Joseph Bates
ı	Charles Hall and Cornelius Graham 88 West Broadway
ı	Henry Gardner 140 Maiden lane.
ı	Henry Gardner
ı	Toungley and John Keteg 140 West Broadway.
۱	John Doe
ı	Horace Hitchcock
ı	John Shannon
•	Orlando Robinson
ı	Catharine Green
ı	Nicholas Lyons and Thos. Connolly 149 West Broadway.
ı	Charles Kegsey, Charles Elliot and
ı	Princes Regiev. Charles Elliot and
ı	Edward Smith 146 Centre street. Wm. Smith and Charles Peters 116 Elm street. Russell Brown 57 West Broadway. Joseph Brown 229 Canal street.
ı	Will. Smith and Charles Peters.
ı	Russell Brown
ı	Joseph Brown
ı	John Walker
ı	Bienry Hinds and John Lee Zas Canal street.
ı	William Sturais 5 Bowery.
1	George Day 3 Cannon street.
ı	Edward McConklin Su Cannon street.
ı	John Gurley and James Stevenson 56 Jackson street.
ı	John Gurley and James Stevenson 56 Jackson street. Robert Hamilton
ı	
1	MANUAL CO.
ı	The Academy is the house of harmony. All that

Laurence Ferron 32 Marion street.

mellifluent in sound; in dress; is address; in painting in poetry; in the lyrics of Heaven as surg by Scalds, bards, and laurentes: in music-"the food of love"meet there. Dead Rabbitism-Democracy as excounded by the unwashed fathers and sons of Tammany-is excluded thence by the unwritten law of artipathetical philosopy. But that celestial abode of softness and sweetness has been jarred by earthy discord. A row-(we shudder as we write it -s row of the most pronounced character, was to come off last night but did not. The details, as reported in yester day's TRIBUNE, of the quarrel betwixt Mr. Ullman and Mr. Darcie led to the presence of some policemen at the Opera House yesterday evening, and also of come extraordinary-looking musical connoisseurs—but no cordict took place. It was conceded finally that Mr. Darcie had rights as a citizen to go thither, paying for his ticket. That covers the whole question, and is the only point involved. Being a white man, of course Mr. Darcie had rights. As for the "editorial" complexion of the case, we deem that quite extra judicial and beneath actice. We are quite willing that managers should cut off the press tickets in detail, or in gross, with or without reasons being given.

FORT SNELLING.

The Congressional Investigation.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

The House of Representatives (Jan. 4th last) ordered an investigation by a Special Committee of the sale of the United States Military Reservation at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, lying between and at the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, a few miles above St. Paul and below the Falls of St. Anthony. Mr. Speaker Orr designated Messrs. Burnett of Ky., I. N. Morris of Ill., Morrill of Vt., Faulkner of Va , and Pettit of Indians. to make the investigation. They accordingly summoned and from time to time examined such persons as they supposed capable of throwing light on the transaction, and their testimony is embodied. with some illustrative letters and papers, in an official document of 368 pages, now before us. We give as specimens of this testimony, the statements of the Hon ROBERT SMITH (M. C. from Illinois) and the Hon, RICHARD SCHELL (Senator of our State, and brother of Collector Schell of this port); the latter one of the (sub rosa) purchasers and present owners of the Reservation; the former one who meant to have purchased the whole or part of it, but didn't get a chance. Let us first hear the

HON. ROBERT SMITH:
The Hon. ROBERT SMITH, being duly sworn, desired to file, preparatory to his statement, a copy of a letter of the Secretary of War to him, and his reply thereto, and make them a part of his testimony.

The Committee assented to the request, and the witness thereupon presented the following papers:

witness thereupon presented the following papers:

Dear Sir: I sincerely regist that, in consequence of the constant press of my official duffer, an abswer to yours of the Cities beauto long delayed. This regists embaned, because of declaration in that letter to the effect that you had received nor hely to a communication which you andressed to me in April as rom Minneseta, thus giving you apparent cause to suppose the courtesy due to your position as a gentleman, and, indeed due to all who think proper to apply for information in regard to public matters.

the courtesy due to your position as a gentleman, and, indeed, due to all who think proper to apply for information in regard to public matters.

I beg to assure you that no such sentiment has influenced my conduct in the premises; and that, if in this transaction there has been neglect, it was purely unintentional and accidental.

The latter which you wrote from Minnesota was received, and, I am assured, was answered, with three others from uniferent individuals upon the same subject. That you did not receive it was not the fault of this Department. In it you were informed that I had appented agents to sell the military reserve at Yort Soelling, under certain instructions and that a part of their instructions directed them to sell "all that part of the reservation not elaim, either at public nacion, after giving due notice in the principal papers of the North-West, or at private sale, in tracte or lots of forty acres each, so as to enable persons of small means to purchase, or in whole, whichever, in your (their) judgment, may be deemed best; but in neither case at less than \$7.50 per acre.

Under those instructions, the sale was made previous to the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., and the report of the agents. William King Heiskell, esq., and Major Seh Eastman U.S.A. was submitted to the President, and, after mature deliberation, the sale effected by them was approved by him.

Regretting the accident that deprived you of an opportunity to become a bidder for the property, and again expressing my unaffected regret at the design in making this reply, I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

The Hop, Robert Smith, Alten, Illinois.

Copy, in substance, of Letter sent.

The Hop. Robert Smith, Alton, Illinois.

Copy, in substance, of Letter sent.

Mismerouls, M. T., August 12, 1457.

Dear Sir: I had the bonor to receive your better of the 21st uitino just as I was leaving for this Territory. Since my arriva iters, I have seen many persons in the vicinity of the military receives it Fort Smelling, who were desirous of purchasing portions of the land fur-luded in the reserve, but did not know that any spect or secuts bud been apointed to sell, nor did they know that the reserve had been sold until weeks after the sale had been made. I cannot learn that any person, other than those interested in the purchase, knew anything about the transaction. The feeling here is, I think, very general, that Mesars, Helskell and Eastman divergarded entirely the true interests of the Government, and did great injustice to hundreds of eithems wanting to buy portions of the reserve by not giving them an opportunity to become bidders for the same. If these lands had been advertised to be sold at public auction, or by bids in writing, in forty-accurate, they would have brought four times as much as rumoi sind-rable portion of the mare worth less than \$25 per arce. This sale is looked upon here as akin to the Galphin affar, under Fill intere's administration, and will no doubt be fully investigated by the next Congress, and though the sale may not be set aside, fact well he brought to light that will pinc Mesars Heiskell and East men in no er visible position, and will, I fear, work a serious injury to the Democratic party. I regret deeply this transaction, and hope it may not be revent.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, ROBERT SMITH.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

Examination by Mr. Pettit.

Question 509. At what time did you first address the Secretary of War?

Answer. I think it was in April. I could not give the precise date. I wrote hastily, and did not keep a copy of my letter. I had thought of addressing the Department and asking them to furnish a copy, but it was so hasty and disjointed an affair that I hardly supposed it had been preserver. I could state, if desired, uy impressions of the purport of the letter; and, if the letter is in existence, I should be very glad to learn whether my recollection serves me correctly by having it produced. If the Committee will permit me to give a little history of the causes which induced me to write the letter, they will better understand it. I would state that I was in Congress at the time the Territory of Minnesota was organized. I had a good many friends and some relatives in that region of country, and, as a matter of course, felt a good deal of interest write the letter, they will better understand it. I would state that I was in Congress at the time the Territory of Minnesota was organized. I had a good many friends and some relatives in that region of country, and, as a matter of course, felt a good deal of interest in the Territory. While in Congress, I took an humble part in fixing the lines of the Territory. In 1848 I first visited that region of country, and, having friends at Fort Snelling—the Indian Agent, Major Murphy, being an old constituent of mine—I examined the country hastily. During my visits there it was frequently remarked that when the property at Fort Snelling came into the market it would be very desirable. During my whole interceurse there, I heard the subject frequently spoken of. It was said to me by my acquaintances that Mr. Steele, being a very sharp man, having an eye to his own interest, would buy the property. My reply was, that I presumed not; that when the property Was sold every one wows save an opportunity of becoming a purchaser as well as Mr. Steele. So much was said to me, and so often was I importuned in relation to it, and being in Washington at the time the act, or rather the provision introduced into one of the Appropriation bills authorizing the Secretary of War to sell such military reservations as were no longer required for Government purposes, and knowing nothing of that provision being incorporated in the bill, though here it created some little surprise in my mind when I learned the act had passed. When I arrived in Minnesota very many of my friends advised me of the passage of the provision in the Appropriation bill, and asked how the property was to be sold. I told them I did not know, but so much was said, that I sat down and addressed a letter to the Secretary of War. The purport of my letter was semething like this: that I had seen, by a provision in ore of the Appropriation bills, that the Fort Snelling receivation was to be sold, and I wished to knew of him the manner of sale, whether it would be sold by bi Office subdivisions, or whether it would be sold by bids in writing as a whole; that the property was very valuable, and that there were many persons there anxious to buy portions of it; that, for myself, I would like to buy a portion, or I would make a bid for the whole. I am frack to say that I did not believe that I was able to buy the whole of that property, nor did I expect to; but I wanted to provide for any contingency that might arise; that I might know the mode and manner of selling, and that I might advise very many hierds and persons who had made inquiries of me in relation to the matter. I addres ed this letter to the Secretary of War, and asked I im to advise me at Alton, Illinois. I made many inquiries of intelligent gentiemen, who I supposed, would know in reference to the matter of sale, but learned nothing. I returned home early in May, and remained there for some time. I again went to Minnesots, and was there early in June. I recollect that I left there on the 18th of June. I did not, at that time, go to Fort Snelling, but I was at St. Paul, St. Anthony, and Minnespolis. I saw a good many strangers in the Territory—many gentiemen whom I knew. I then inquired of everybody I saw who I thought would know about the sale, but I could not learn from any one that agents had been appointed, or anything done in reference to the sale. It was not my good fortune to see Mr. Rice, the late Delegate in Congress from that Territory; but I saw his brother, who was very confidential with him, who was a gentleman of great intelligence, a distinguished lawyer, and President of one of the Raitroad Companies. I asked him, and I asked the Surveyor General, Mr. Emerson. I saw quice a number of gentlemen there, who I supposed would know, as a matter of course, in relation to the sale; but, as I remarked, I could learn nothing in reference to the mode or manner of the sale, or that agents had been appointed to sell the property. I returned to Illinois, and

day I called there or the second. I went into the Chie. Clerk's office, and told the Chief Clerk that my business was to inquire in reference to the sale of the property at Fort Snelling. He told me it had been sold. I thought be was mistaken. I told him I knew that same property at Prairie du Chiea had been sold, I had been informed that Mr. Rice had been appointed agent to sell it, and that he had made the sale; and I lent the office really believing that the Chief Clerk was in error, for I could harely believe that the Fort Snelling property in Minnesota had been sold while I was there. I returned to my room, in Willard's Hotel, and addressed snother letter to the Secretary of War, and his letter of the 21st was in reply to that letter. This is a rather awkward recital of the principal facts in reference to the matter, so far as I am acquainted with them.

them.

Question 510 (by the Chairman). In your first visit to the Territory in 1848, what was the character of the examination you made of the reservation at Fort Spelling?

seeling?

Answer. Simply riding over it.
Question 511 (by the Chairman). When was the last time you were in the Torritory?

Answer. I was last there in October. I was also there in June. I was slat there in October. I was also there in June. I was there again in August. I reached the Territory first, after the passege of the act under which the sale was authorized, some time in April. If it is a matter of consequence to know the precise dates, I think I have some memorands at home from which I could furnish them. I wish to state to the Committee that I have never felt myself, in this matter, in the light of a prosecutor, or even of pressing the matter say further than I felt it my duty as a citizen, from my knowledge of that region of the country—a duty which I felt that every gentleman would owe to his country, to his party, and to gentlemen of the same party who were charged with wrong, or who were supposed to be implicated in wrong. I never allowed myself to harbor the feeling as to whether A, B, or C had done wrong. I stated in the House that, in my oppirion, it was a great oversight in selling the property. I have stated to the Committee that it was a very unfortunate sale; and it is pretty hard for a man who feels that he has a knowledge of the value of the property to account for the manner of sale, or to account for the fact that intelligent gentlemen should have sold the property for the price which they did, the manner which they did.

Examination by Mr. Fanikaer.

Onestic 512. Let your opinion that the Secretary

Questice 512. Is it your opinion that the Secretary of War exercised a cound and proper discretion, under the act of Congress, in deciding to make sale of that receivable.

Answer. I could not give a catisfactory answer to the inquiry without a lattle explanation. I think the exerve might have been reduced to a thousand acres without any detriment whatever to the Government; but I must say I think it extremely injudicious to have sold the improvements, the fort, and sufficient ground around it for a military depot.

Question 513. Can you state to the Committee what was the quantity of land embraced in the entire reservation?

Question 313. Can you state to the Committee what was the quantity of land embraced in the entire reservation?

Answer. I will state to the Committee that I have never had any purpose, nor have I had any object, to investigate or inquire specifically into the amount of ground, or anything connected with it; and ever since I have felt that it was my duty to bring the subject before Congress, I have not turned to the right or left. I have revertead a line, nor have I traveled out of my tracks to lesin anything in reference to it. I felt that I would have discharged my duty as a citizen by simply bringing the matter before Congress, and stating what I knew. Had I regarded myself in the light of a prosecutor, I would have taken an entirely different course from what I have taken in the matter, and my testimony and my remarks must therefore, as a matter of course, be general in their character. My opinious upon anything I have seen or known, I am never affauld to give frankly and fully. Now, in answer to the question, I say again, that I think a portion of the inserve might have been sold without detriment to the public service, and that the Secretary of War might, in the exercise of a sound discretion, have sold all except perhaps a thousand across around the buildings at the point.

was lings, in the terms as thousand acres around the buildings at the point.

Questin 514. To what valuable purpose could that thousand acres and the buildings have been turned by the Government?

Answer. I think the position of Fort Snelling, being at the head of large steamboat navigation on the Mississippi River, and being one of the most healthy and beautiful sites in the North-West, the extended regions up the Minnesota and up the Mississippi to the lakes and to the Red River of the North, will always require a military depct at that point for storing supplies for troops and quartering troops. If the Government wants quarters for its forces a portion of the year, there is probably no point in America superior to this.

Question 515. My former inquiry extended to the entire reservation as originally set apart. Have you any knowledge of the quantity of land contained in it before it was reduced by act of Congress some years ago?

Apswer. I could not tell you. That is a matter that

Answer. I could not tell you. That is a matter that can be determined by reference to the records of the Land Office. I am not a surveyor, and have I, as I remarked, investigated this subject with a view of telling anything that I had not learned in the ordinary process of my business, and my visits to Minnesots. I would have no difficulty in being able to give an epinion as to what was the policy of the Government, without being able to give the number of scree them were in the reservation.

were in the reservation.

Question 516. Do you think the importance of the reserve at that place, as a military depot, would at all justify the expense of keeping it up for that pur-Answer. I have no question of it. I think it is a

matter of financial policy to keep up the place, inde-pendent of the public service; I mean independent of its being indispensable as a reserve for a military

depot.
Question 517. I would like to know your views as
to tre precise purpose for which it should be used as a
military depot?
Answer. I stated that it is, in my opinion, important Answer. I stated that it is, in my opinion, important to keep it up as a depot for military stores, and as a place for quartering troops that are not wanted for immediate service for that vast north-west region. It is with diffidence that I give an opinion upon a military matter, because there are older and wiser heads than mine: but I have an opinion on the subject, and I am as firmly fixed in that opinion as Gen. Scott or any other military officer could be. I may be all wrong, but that is my opinion nevertheless.

Question 518. I understand from your statement that you contemplated becoming a bidder, in whole or in part, for this property, which was cold in June, 1857. Did you examine the property with a view of purchasing it?

Answer. I would refer to the statement already hade in my little narrative for answer to the question.

Question 519. Did won make an examination in June for the purpose of purchasing the property in whole of

Answer. Since 1848 I had been from one to four times a year in that region. I had, from the fact of my living in the West, and having rather a manis for land, examited that reservation always when I was the control of the same that the same land, examined that reservation always when I was up there. I know the country there almost as well as I did from my dwelling-house to the post-office in my town. When I wrote the Secretary of War, I wrote after having maturely reflected on the subject, and I say there what I beheve. I would have been willing to have gone to the extent of the money I could raise is buying that property at the price which I stated in my letter. I would have sold property at each prices, to be appraised by disinterested persons, to have raised the money to have purchased the property at four times the rate at which it was sold—that is, at four times the rate at which it was sold—that is, at four times the rate at which it was sold—that is, at four times the rate at which it was sold—that is, at four times \$11 per acre, for which I have been informed it sold for I will say to the Committee that I do not know to day the price the property was sold for. I know what I have heard, but I du not feel like addressing a letter to the Secretary of War after I had informed him that, if no one else did, I should bring it e matter before Congress.

the matter before Congress.

Question 520. The property sold for \$90,000. Do you mean that you would have been willing to have paid four times that amount?

Answer. Yes, Sir: I would have gone to the "extent of my pile," to use a Western phrace, to have purchased it at four times \$90,000. If it is not traveling out of the record, I will say to the Committee, as sincerely as I ever made a remark in my life, that I think I could have sold that property last Spring, if, when the act passed last March, I had been commissioned, with one or two other good, discreet, sensible men, we could have out up the property, and sold if it half a million dollars, making the last payment within the time I am informed the last payment within the time I am informed the last payment is to be made by the present purchasers; for I have understood that the contract was to pay one-third down, one-third in one year, and one third in two years.

Question 521. Do you mean that you would have sold the property at public sale at that price?

Answer. I would nave laid it out in lots, and have sold in ten acre lots, in acre lots, or in quarter acre lots—precisely as the gentlemen who have purchased it intend, I suppose, to zell it.

Quecton 522. Would you then have sold it at private sale?

Answer. No. sir: at public sale. Answer. Yes, Sir: I would have gone to the "ex-

Answer. No, sir; at public sale. Onestion 523. Do you know an Answer. No, sir; at public sale.

Question 523. Do you know any instances, in the bistory of the Government, where public lands which have been sold at public auction have commanded as righ prices as the Fort Srelling reservation brought?

Witness. My answer would not, perhaps, be testimory. I could tell you what I have been informed by a cisringuished military efficer.

Mr. Paulinar. We do not want hearsay a atoments. Answer. Then I would refer to the sale of Fort Dearborn. You will there find an instance of a sale by public bids in writing, of a reservation, for fachiger prices than this hes brought.

Question 524. Is it not usual in the Western country, when sales of the public lands take place by public sale, for combinations to be formed for the purpose

marked, I could learn nothing in reference to the mode or meaner of the sale, or that agents had been ap-pointed to sell the property. I returned to Illinois, and shortly after made a visit to this city. I arrived here on the lat day of July, and called on the War Depart-ment, at the Secretary's office; but I happened to be too late for his reception. He was either not in, or the time had passed for him to receive visitors. The next day—the 2d day of July—I went to the War Depart-ment sud sent in my card. The Secretary was not in his office. I am not certain whether it was the first